

Smile, "Cops;" Don't Be Grouch, Says Police Chief Pullman

"Don't Talk Too Much," Major Urges, in Pretty Little Pink Pamphlet Giving Hints on Behavior During Inauguration.

Smile, "Coppers," smile, be courteous to all, but be careful and don't talk too much. Better by far to keep your eyes and ears open than to be shooting off your face too much.

This is the substance of the latest word in police regulation issued yesterday by Maj. Pullman, superintendent of police.

The order is in the form of a neat little pink pamphlet and is entitled "Inauguration Period, 1917, Metropolitan Police Department, D. C.; Instructions and Information for the regular and additional police force, February 26 to March 12, 1917."

Excerpts from the publication follow: "Police are trained to be courteous to all people at all times. They must know the importance of handling the work promptly as well as courteously. They must be firm as well as good natured."

"Members of the force, special policemen, and additional privates who are performing duty during the inaugural period must keep in mind that a police department is gauged by the acts of individual members. Every officer whether on duty or off should conduct himself in an exemplary manner. When on duty a police officer is the target for the eyes of the public, and if he does not conduct himself in a gentlemanly manner he is quickly observed. It is better to talk too little than too much; an act committed or a story told by a private individual might be construed as idle and unimportant, but the same thing done by a policeman might become very significant."

"Observe Everything."

"Remember that you have been engaged to give police service; not to stand along the line as a spectator. Your duty is to watch the crowds, prevent disorder and accidents; if you get too interested in watching the parade you must neglect your more important duty. Give the closest attention to the preservation of order in the crowds. Observe everything. Do your work cheerfully and with the greatest possible attentiveness."

"Smile. Do not be a grouch, even if you are required to answer the same question many times; do not lose your head or change your manner when you are asked."

"Be careful. Be alert. Do not be thoughtless at any time. Aim to give the very best service that is in you."

"It is usually the unexpected thing which happens that is the most important. You would do if any one of a half-dozen emergencies should happen on your beat."

"Be courteous all the time toward every man with whom you come in contact. Treat every one as you would be treated by him. If you are a law-abiding citizen or prisoner, just as you yourself would want to be treated if you were in that man's place. The Golden Rule is still good doctrine."

"The drinking of intoxicants or the appearance for duty under the influence of liquor to any degree whatsoever will be cause for summary discharge."

Baton for Self-Defense.

"The baton is to be used for self-defense only, and unnecessary mistreatment of prisoners or others will not be tolerated. Bear in mind that visitors are our guests and treat them accordingly. Persons having no business on the parade grounds will be removed. The nature of the major and superintendent of police will be permitted to cross the lines in accordance with the permit when it will not interfere with the parade."

"Special policemen shall call upon the Boy Scouts for messenger service of any kind that they may be able to perform."

"Drivers and operators for distinguished guests such as Cabinet officers, foreign representatives, Senators, members of Congress, who in carriages, will have their driver or windshield decorated with a white card badge or pass, signed by the superintendent of police, which permits them to drive across the line of parade, and they will be allowed to cross at the most desirable intersections available. Autos and carriages decorated with the large blue pass, issued to members of the White House party, must be shown every courtesy and aided in every way along the line or in crossing the line by pedestrians when presented bearing the signature of the major and superintendent of police, provided it does not interfere with the parade."

"Blue passes—One way to be taken up immediately by officer and destroyed. White passes—Across line and back (tear off first half of first trip across. Take up second half when used). Red passes—Members of the press. Permit wearers thereof to cross from curb to curb."

"Green passes—Photographers; permit

to take a snapshot while crossing from curb to curb, but not less than 10 feet nor to follow within the lines of the parade."

"Yellow passes—To cross lines, not to be taken up."

"Members of the executive committee on public comfort and members of the medical committee wearing the proper badge will be permitted within the lines to cross from curb to curb."

First Aid Stations.

"Telephone booths along the Avenue will be connected with the First Aid Stations free of charge. Any public telephone booth located on the Avenue or on a street adjacent to the line of parade can be used in calling First Aid Stations without charge."

STATION NO. 1.

"Dr. A. B. Hooe, Ford Motor Company, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue. Main 3391."

STATION NO. 2.

"Dr. Gannon, 602 Pennsylvania avenue. Main 3335."

STATION NO. 3.

"Dr. Davidson, 1010 Pennsylvania avenue. Main 3314."

STATION NO. 4.

"Dr. Lewis, Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue. Main 1948."

STATION NO. 5.

"Dr. Lemon, Union Station. Main 7380."

"Emergency Hospital, New York avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets northwest. Main 3734."

"Casualty Hospital, Massachusetts avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets northeast. Lincoln 828."

Ambulances and Patrols.

"When persons are taken suddenly ill, are injured or are helplessly intoxicated in the vicinity of the route of parade, members of the force should call at the sign of the Red Cross, where litter-carriers and ambulances are in waiting to care for them."

Ambulance Stations.

"1. Northwest corner Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Ford Motor Company. Phone Main 3391. Dr. A. B. Hooe."

"2. Dr. Gannon, 602 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Phone Main 3335. Dr. Gannon."

"3. In front 1010 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Phone Main 3314. Dr. Davidson."

"4. Southeast corner Fifteenth and Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Phone Main 1948. Dr. Lewis."

"5. In Union Station, east end thereof. Phone Main 7380. Dr. Lemon."

"6. First and Pennsylvania avenue northwest (near Peace Monument). Dr. A. B. Hooe."

"7. Nineteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest at 1 o'clock p. m."

Fireworks Stations.

"1. Southwest corner Fifteenth and B streets northwest. Theater district."

"2. On B street near center entrance to Monument Lot."

"The first aid station at the Union Station will be in commission until March 12, and the other stations during the parade only, except the one at Fifteenth and Pennsylvania avenue, which will not be closed until after the fireworks. The ambulance stations will be in commission from 9 a. m. until the crowds disperse. They are equipped for first-aid only, and persons in need of further treatment will be taken to city hospitals at the discretion of the doctors in charge. No ambulance is to be sent along line of parade unless very urgently required."

Patrol Wagons.

"On the day of the inaugural parade, there will be patrol wagons and attendants will be located as follows:

"No. 1—At Delaware avenue and B street northeast."

"No. 2—At New Jersey avenue and B street northeast."

"No. 3—At Second street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, north side."

"No. 4—At Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, north side."

"No. 5—At Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, south side."

"No. 6—At Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, south side."

"No. 7—At Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, north side."

"No. 8—At Nineteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, north side."

"Patrol wagons will be on call at the First, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth precinct stations, in addition to the above."

"Police telephone call, connecting with any station house, Main 6040, and with the Detective Bureau."

under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

No. 17—Academy of the Holy Cross, Upton street, near Connecticut avenue northwest, on the Chevy Chase car line. A Catholic institution for the education of young women under the care of the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

No. 18—Anacostia, Nicholas avenue. The Government Hospital for the Insane, known as St. Elizabeth's, because located on a tract of land of that name. Insane persons of the army and navy are treated here. U. S. Marine Corps are treated here. On a hill nearby is the house where Frederick Douglass spent the last years of his life.

No. 19—Fort Washington, on the east side of the Potomac. This fort, the plans of which were made by L'Enfant, was abandoned by its commander after being shelled and made untenable by the British in 1814. It is now a government reservation.

No. 20—Marshall Hall. On the east bank of the Potomac River, opposite Mount Vernon. The home of Thomas Hanson Marshall, who served under Washington during the war of the Revolution. It is said that Capt. John Smith visited this place in 1698, and that here was the last home of the Indian Chief Powhatan.

No. 21—Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. This waterway, which extends from Washington to Cumberland, Md., was opened with imposing ceremonies by John Quincy Adams, July 4, 1828.

No. 22—Chain Bridge. On the Virginia side, near the end of this bridge, is the place where the duel took place between Henry Clay and John Randolph, April 8, 1826.

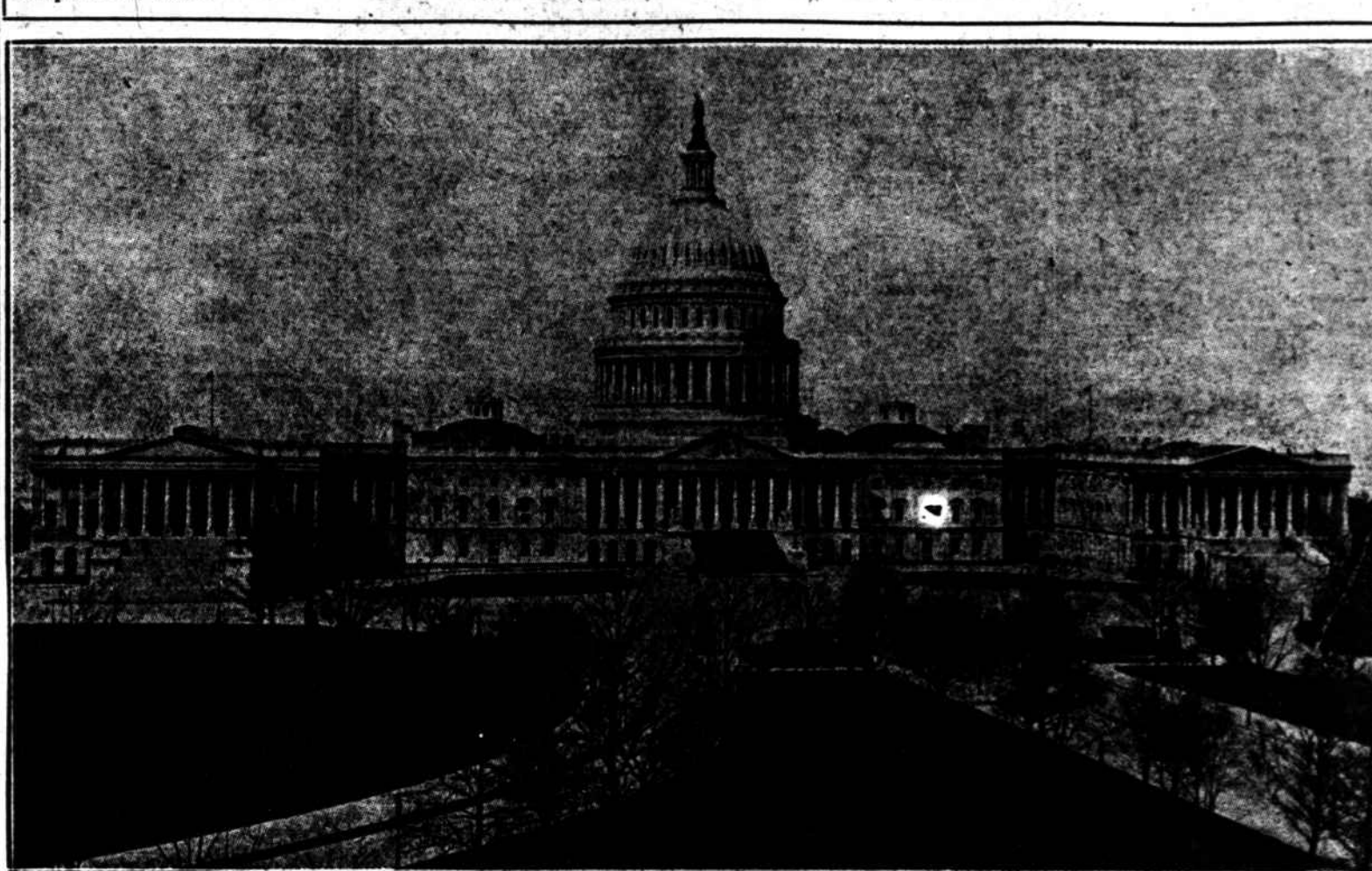
No. 23—Little Falls of the Potomac. Below the rapids, near the ruins of Edw. Mill, was the final outlet of the canal established by Gen. Washington. The outlet locks may be plainly seen, although in a state of ruin.

No. 24—Cabin John Bridge. In Maryland, seven miles from Georgetown. This bridge, 630 feet in length, has an arch, the span of which is 220 feet, and when built was the longest stone arch in existence. It was erected by Montgomery C. Meigs, of the United States Engineer Corps, while Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War.

No. 25—Great Falls of the Potomac. Here are the ruins of the old Potomac Canal, projected by Gen. Washington. Several of the old lock pits, in a fair state of preservation, may be seen.

No. 26—American University. At the intersection of Massachusetts and Nebraska avenues. The site for a post-graduate university to be conducted

EASTERN APPROACH TO THE CAPITOL, looking from the Congressional Library, showing better than from any other viewpoint the majestic proportions of the great building and the graceful lawns surrounding it. The cornerstone was laid by President Washington September 18, 1793. The building is constructed of sandstone from quarries on Aquia Creek, Va. The original building was finally completed in 1827.



William W. Corcoran, Edwin M. Stanton, James G. Blaine, Spencer F. Baird, Lorenzo Dow, Bishop William Pinkney, Joseph Henry, George Brown Goode, Arthur P. Gorman, and other distinguished Americans.

No. 25—Bureau of Standards. Pierce Mill road, on the Chevy Chase car line. In this building are the standards adopted or recognized by the Government and employed to verify those used in scientific investigations, manufacturing, commerce, and in educational institutions.

No. 26—Argyle Place, west of Piney Branch road. Site of stone quarry worked by the aboriginal Indians. Remains of the work are still to be found in this vicinity.

No. 27—Fort Stevens, beyond Brightwood. The only battlefield in the District of Columbia during the civil war. Here the advance of the Confederate forces was stayed and here Lincoln stood under fire during the attack. This site was marked by a memorial boulder in 1912.

No. 28—Battleground Cemetery, beyond Brightwood. Here are buried the remains of some of the soldiers killed in the defense of Washington, when Early made his attack on the Capital on July 11 and 12, 1864.

No. 29—Walter Reed Army General Hospital, Georgia avenue and Butternut street, beyond Brightwood. Named in honor of Dr. Walter Reed, U. S. A., who risked his life in demonstrating that yellow fever germs were carried to man through the medium of mosquitoes. In the grounds is the "Sharp-shooter's Tree," used as a signal station by Confederate soldiers during General Early's attack on Washington in 1864, also occupied by sharpshooters.

No. 30—Silver Spring, beyond Brightwood. Here was the home of Francis Preston Blair, who was editor of the Globe, the official organ during the administration of Jackson and Van Buren.

No. 31—Soldiers' Home, on the hills 3 miles north of the Capitol. Here comfortable quarters are provided for men who have served twenty years in the U. S. army or who have been disabled by wounds or disease. The President's cottage was the summer home of Lincoln and other Presidents. In the Home cemetery is the tomb of Gen. John A. Logan.

No. 32—Rock Creek Cemetery, northeast of the Soldiers' Home. Celebrated men, as Mayor Peter Force and Gov. Shepherd, are buried here. It contains the beautiful bronze memorial to Mrs. Henry Adams, designed by St. Gaudens. Here also is St. Paul's, founded in 1719, the oldest parish church in the District of Columbia.

No. 33—The Catholic University. Michigan avenue and Haverwood road, near Brookland. This institution, founded in 1863, has for its purpose the higher education of college graduates and is especially strong in its divinity faculty. Here is a chapel said to be one of the finest in America.

No. 34—Trinity College. Michigan avenue and near the Soldiers' Home northeast. A Catholic institution for the higher education of women.

No. 35—Friedrichsburg Monastery. Brookland northeast (about a mile beyond the Catholic University). Here is the church of Mount Saint Sepulcher and the Monastery, beneath which are reproductions of sacred places such as those of Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and Catacombs of Rome.

No. 36—Howard University. Sixth street, between College and Lincoln streets. Named after Gen. O. O. Howard, one of its early presidents. An institution of learning chartered in 1867 for the education of the young "without regard to sect or color" but patronized almost exclusively by the colored race.

No. 37—Eckington. Third and T streets northeast. Here was the home of Joseph Gales, the famous editor of the National Intelligencer. It is now Washington College.

No. 38—Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Florida avenue and M street northeast. This college, said to be the only one in the world for deaf-mutes, is located in a park called Kendall Green, in which is French's bronze group showing the elder Gallaudet teaching a deaf child.

Statues and Memorials.

Washington—Washington Circle, Pennsylvania avenue and Twenty-third street. (Clark Mills).

Gen. Jackson—Lafayette Square, opposite the White House. (Clark Mills).

Lafayette—Lafayette Square, southeast corner. On the pedestal are Rochambeau and Duportail, of the army, and DeGasse and D'Estaing, of the navy. (A. Falquet and A. Mercier).

Rochambeau—Lafayette Square, southwest corner. On the pedestal are Rochambeau and Duportail, of the army, and DeGasse and D'Estaing, of the navy. (A. Falquet and A. Mercier).

Thaddeus Kosciuszko—Lafayette Square, northeast corner. (Antonio Popel).

Gen. Sherman—Sherman plaza, south of the Treasury. (Carl Rohl Smith).

Gen. Scott—Soldiers' Home Grounds. (Launt Thompson).

Gen. Scott—Sixth street, Massachusetts avenue and Sixteenth street. (H. K. Brown).

Daniel Webster—Scott Circle, west side. (G. Trentanovi).

Hahnemann—Scott Circle, east side. (C. H. Niehaus).

Gen. McPherson—McPherson Square, Vermont avenue and Fifteenth street. (L. L. Rebluso).

Gen. Thomas—Thomas Circle, Massachusetts avenue and Fourteenth street. (J. Q. A. Ward).

Martin Luther—Thomas Circle, Vermont avenue and Fourteenth street. A replica of the central figure of the Luther Memorial at Worms, Germany. The sculptor of the original memorial was Rietchel.

Gen. McClellan—Connecticut avenue and Columbia road. (F. MacMonnies).

Gen. Sheridan—Sheridan Circle, Massachusetts avenue and Twenty-third street. (Gutzon Borglum).

Admiral Dupont—Dupont Circle, Massachusetts avenue and Nineteenth street. (Launt Thompson).

Admiral Farragut—Farragut Square, Connecticut avenue and K street. (Vinnie Ream Hoxie).

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow—Connecticut avenue and M street. (William Couper).

John Witherspoon (A signer of the Declaration of Independence)—Connecticut avenue and N street. (William Couper).

Gen. Logan—Rhode Island avenue. (F. Simmons).

Gen. Hancock—Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street. (Henry Ellcott).

Stephenson Grand Army Memorial—Seventh street and Louisiana avenue. (J. Massey Rhind).

Gen. Rawlins—Pennsylvania avenue and Ninth street. (J. Bailey).

Benjamin Franklin—Pennsylvania avenue and Tenth street. (Jacques Jouvenot).

Count Pulaski—Pennsylvania avenue and Thirtieth street. (Casimir Chodzinski).

Alexander R. Shepherd—Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street. (U. S. J. Greenough).

Washington—Smithsonian Institution. (Greenough).

Joseph Henry—Smithsonian Grounds. (W. W. Story).

Dr. Samuel Gross—Smithsonian Grounds. (J. S. Hartley).

John Paul Jones—Foot of Seventeenth street. (C. H. Niehaus).

John Barry—Franklin Square. Fourteenth street between I and K streets. (John J. Boyle).

Dr. Benjamin Rush—Naval Museum of Hygiene, Twenty-third and E streets. (R. Hinton Perry).

Frederick the Great—War College Grounds, the Washington Barracks. (T. Upker).

Christopher Columbus—Union Station Plaza. (Lorado Taft).

John Marshall—West front of Capitol. (W. W. Story).

Peace Monument—Pennsylvania avenue and First street. (F. Simmons).

President Garfield—Maryland avenue and First street southwest. (J. Q. A. Ward).

Gen. Grant—Site and pediment. Botanic Garden, First street and Pennsylvania avenue. (Henry M. Shady).

Emancipation Statue—Lincoln Park, East Capitol and Eleventh streets northeast. (Thomas Ball).

Abraham Lincoln—John Marshall Place and D street. (Lot Flannery).

Albert Pike—Third and D streets. (G. Trentanovi).

Gen. Greene—Maryland avenue and Fourth street northeast. (H. K. Brown).

Archbishop John Carroll—Georgetown University campus. (Jerome Connor).

Lincoln Memorial—In course of erection. Potomac Park at foot of Twenty-fourth street. (Henry Baker).

Von Steuben—Lafayette Square. Northwest corner. (Albert Jaegers).

Butt-Millet Fountain—South of White House grounds. (Daniel C. French, sculptor; Thomas Hastings, architect).

James McMillan Fountain—McMillan Park. (Herbert Adams, sculptor; Charles A. Platt, architect).

Gallaudet—Kendall Green. (Daniel C. French).

Army Medical Museum, Seventh and B streets southwest—9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Fourth and C streets southwest—9 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.

Bureau of Fisheries, Sixth and B streets southwest—9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

City Hall (Courthouse)—Judiciary Square.

City Postoffice—Massachusetts avenue and North Capitol street.

Corcoran Gallery of Art, Seventeenth street and New York avenue northwest—Open Sundays, 1:30 p. m. to 4 p. m.; Mondays, 12 noon to 4 p. m.; Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Fridays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Holidays, except Christmas Day, 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. Admission free on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Sundays, and all public holidays; other days, 25 cents admission.

Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Grounds—9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Department of the Interior and United States Patent Office, Ninth and F streets northwest—9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Executive Mansion (White House), Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Lafayette

Square—10 a. m. to 2 p. m. (east room only).

General Land Office, Eighth and F streets northwest.

Government Printing Office, North Capitol and Q streets—10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Hygienic Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and D streets northwest—9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Library of Congress, First and B streets southeast—9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sundays and holidays, 2 to 10 p. m.

Postoffice Department, Pennsylvania avenue and Twelfth street—Open from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

National Botanic Garden.

Naval Hospital, Twenty-third and E streets northwest.

Navy Yard, foot of Eighth street southeast.

Office Building, House of Representatives, New Jersey avenue and B streets southeast.

Office Building, United States Senate, Delaware avenue and B street northeast.

Pan-American Union, Seventh and B streets northwest—9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Public Library, Pennsylvania avenue and Twelfth street—Open from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Public Library, Eighth and K streets northwest—9 a. m. to 9 p. m., including holidays; Sundays, 2 p. m. to 9 p. m.

Smithsonian Institution, Smithsonian Grounds—9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

State, War and Navy Department, Seventeenth and Pennsylvania avenue northwest—9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Union Terminal Station, intersection of Massachusetts and Delaware avenues.

United States Bureau of Pensions, Judiciary square, G street, between Fourth and Fifth streets northwest—10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

United States Capitol, Capitol grounds—9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., or one hour after adjournment. Night sessions indicated by light in dome.

United States National Museum (new building), Tenth and B streets northwest—9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

United States National Museum (old building), Smithsonian grounds—9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

United States Treasury, Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth street northwest—9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Washington Monument (555-1/2 feet in height), south of White House—9:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Vicinity of Washington.

Arlington National Cemetery.

Bureau of Standards—9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Cathedral grounds, Wisconsin avenue—9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Fort Myer Military Post.

Mount Vernon (the home and tomb of Washington)—11 a. m. to 4 p. m.

National Zoological Park—Open all day.

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Rock Creek Bridge and National Park.

United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

United States Soldiers' Home—9 a. m. to sunset.

ATLANTA LOYAL LEGION WILL MARCH IN PARADE

Mayor Candler Will Head Organization at Inaugural Ceremonies.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Atlanta, Ga., March 4.—Atlanta's Loyal Legion, which is composed of 190 of the leading citizens of the city, will attend the inauguration of President Wilson under the leadership of Asa G. Candler, mayor of Atlanta, and the richest man in the South.